Charlotte Hall Veterans Home 2025 Drinking Water Quality Report

PWSID: 018-0217

Maryland ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE

Important Information Concerning Your Drinking Water

We're pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for 2025. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Maryland Environmental Service (MES), an Agency of the State of Maryland, operates the water treatment facility and prepared this report on behalf of Charlotte Hall Veterans Home.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates Public Water Systems and the contaminants found in water through the implementation of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The SDWA sets regulations and guidelines for how public water systems operate and identifies several hundred drinking water contaminants, establishes monitoring frequencies and limitations. The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) is responsible for the enforcement of the SDWA and routinely complete Sanitary Surveys as part of their ongoing inspection and monitoring program. MES provides safe dependable operations of the water system and is dedicated to consistently providing high quality drinking water that meets or exceeds the SDWA standards.

If you have any questions about this report or have questions concerning your water utility, please contact **Jay Janney at 410-729-8361,** or by e-mail at jjanney@menv.com.

For More Information:

For the opportunity to ask more questions or participate in decisions that may affect your drinking water quality, please contact **Mr. Rodney Jones with the Maryland Department of Veterans and Military Families at 240-249-0478**.

Inside This Issue:

Definitions	2
Special Points of Interest	2
Sources of Drinking Water	2
Water Quality Report	3
Arsenic Information	4
Lead Prevention	4
Polyfluoroalkyl Substances	5
Water Conservation	5

The water for Charlotte Hall Veterans Home consists of two drilled wells in the Aquia aquifer, a treatment facility, a 250,000 gallon elevated water storage tank and a distribution network. The treatment facility consists of a chemical feed designed to disinfect the water. The Maryland Department of the Environment has performed an assessment of the source water. A copy of the results is available. Call **Maryland Environmental Service at 410-729-8350.**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from **the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).**

Charlotte Hall Veterans Home Treated Water Quality Report 2025

Definitions:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **Action Level** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Turbidity** - Relates to a condition where suspended particles are present in the water. Turbidity measurements are a way to describe the level of "cloudiness" of the water.
- **NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units.** Units of measurement used to report the level of turbidity or "cloudiness" in the water.
- **pCi/l** - Picocuries per liter. A measure of radiation.
- **ppb** - parts per billion or micrograms per liter
- **ppm** - parts per million or milligrams per liter
- **ppt** - parts per trillion or nanograms per liter

Special Points of Interest

The water at Charlotte Hall Veterans Home is tested for over 120 different compounds. The Charlotte Hall Veterans Home Drinking Water met all State and Federal requirements. Drinking Water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some compounds. The presence of these compounds does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the **Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline (1-800-426-4791).**

Sources of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain compounds in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Charlotte Hall Veterans Home Treated Water Quality Report 2025

Contaminant	Unit	Meets Primary Standard Yes/ No	State Primary Standard MCL	State Secondary standard MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range
Regulated at the Treatment Plant						
Arsenic Typical Source of Contamination: Erosion of natural deposits	ppb	Yes	10	0	3.2	<3.0 – 3.2
Radium-228 (2020 Testing) Typical Source of Contamination: Erosion of natural deposits	pCi/l	Yes	5	0	0.2	0.2 – 0.2
Barium Typical Source of Contamination: Erosion of natural deposits	ppb	Yes	2000	2000	28	16 - 28
Fluoride Typical Source of Contamination: Erosion of natural deposits	ppm	Yes	4	4	0.39	0.20 – 0.39
Regulated in the Distribution System						
Chlorine Source: Water additive used to control microbes	ppm	Yes	4	4 *Annual Rolling Average	1.61*	0.76 – 2.15
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	Yes	80	N/A	4.2*	4.2 – 4.2
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Typical Source of Contamination: By-product of drinking water disinfection	ppb	Yes	60	N/A *Locational Rolling Annual Average	<2.0*	1.0 - <2.0
Regulated in the Distribution System						
Lead No sites exceeded the copper action level during this monitoring period. Typical Source of Contamination: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	ppb	Yes	15	0 *90th percentile	4.45*	<1.0 – 5.2**
Copper No sites exceeded the copper action level during this monitoring period. Typical Source of Contamination: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservative	ppb	Yes	1300	1300 *90th percentile	140*	50 – 160
**A "<" symbol signifies a ND or non-detect, meaning the result was below the detection limit for testing						

The table above lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2025 calendar year. The presence of these compounds in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the table is from testing done January 1 – December 31, 2025. The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

Contaminants That May Be Present in Source Water

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses. Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems. Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Charlotte Hall Veterans Home Treated Water Quality Report 2025

Service Line Inventory

An initial Service Line Inventory was completed by Charlotte Hall and submitted to the Maryland Department of the Environment on 05/07/2025, past the required MDE submittal date. As a result, the Service Line Inventory requirement was fulfilled once received. No lead or galvanized needing replacement lines were detected. A copy of the Service Line Inventory Statement is available upon request by contacting rodneyl.jones@maryland.gov.

Initial Service Line Inventory Violation		
Analyte	**Violation Type**	**Violation Period**
Lead & Copper Rule Revisions	LSL Inventory - Initial	10/17/2024 to 05/07/2025
Violation Explanation: We failed to complete our initial service line inventory that was due to MDE by 10/16/2024. The inventory was submitted to MDE on 05/07/2025.		
Lead & Copper Rule Revisions	LSL Reporting - Initial	10/17/2024 to 05/07/2025
Violation Explanation: We failed to complete our initial service line inventory that was due to MDE by 10/16/2024. The inventory was submitted to MDE on 05/07/2025.		

Lead Prevention

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Charlotte Hall veteran's Home is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Jay Janney at jjanney@menv.com for a list of eligible labs. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Arsenic Information

While your drinking water meets Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. Currently, the arsenic levels at Charlotte Hall are below the federal requirement of 10 ppb.

Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

PFAS – short for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances – refers to a large group of more than 4,000 human-made chemicals that have been used since the 1940s in a range of products, including stain- and water-resistant fabrics and carpeting, cleaning products, paints, cookware, food packaging and fire-fighting foams. These uses of PFAS have led to PFAS entering our environment, where they have been measured by several states in soil, surface water, groundwater, and seafood. Some PFAS can last a long time in the environment and in the human body and can accumulate in the food chain.

The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) conducted a PFAS monitoring program for Community Water Systems from 2020 to 2022. No PFAS samples were collected for the Charlotte Hall Water Treatment System during 2025. The 2024 results were non-detectable, or below detection limits. You may find these results on MDE's website: *https://mde.maryland.gov/PublicHealth/Pages/PFAS-Landing-Page.aspx*. The next PFAS sampling period is projected for 2027.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized regulations for 6 PFAS compounds in drinking water in April 2024. The MCLs for PFOA and PFOS are each 4.0 parts per trillion (ppt). The MCLs for PFNA, PFHxS, and HFPO-DA (GenX chemicals) are each 10 ppt. Additionally, a mixture of two or more of the following chemicals (PFNA, PFHxS, HFPO-DA, and PFBS) will be regulated with a Hazard Index of 1 (unitless) to determine if the combined levels of these PFAS pose a risk and require action.

The 5th Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) began testing for 29 PFAS compounds and lithium in 2023. The UCMR5 should test all community water systems with populations of at least 3300 people. Three randomly selected systems in Maryland with populations less than 3300 people will also be tested under the UCMR5. Detections greater than the minimum reporting levels for each constituent should be reported in the CCR.

Water Conservation

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference—try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Check for water leaks by the reading your water meter before and after a two-hour period when no water is being used in your home. If the reading changes, then there is probably a leak in your home.
- Are you in the market for a new water fixture such as a faucet, showerhead or toilet? Consider a WaterSense labeled fixture and reduce your water use by 30% percent or more versus standard flow fixtures. Visit *www.epa.gov/watersense* for more information on water efficiency products and methods.

Source: http://www.epa.gov/watersense & http://eartheasy.com

If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please call Jay Janney at 410-729-8350 or email your request to jjanney@menv.com.

Maryland ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE